

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—N^o. 878.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Creigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

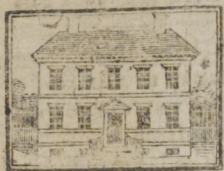
JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired, All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.
N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has

Large and General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.
Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,
A VALUABLE FARM,
LYING in Mercer county, on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.
James Macconn.
Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,
CONVEYED by John Fowles Esq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit: 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubhammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Tbos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

STRAYED

FROM my farm about ten days ago, a small SORREL FILLEY, three years old this spring, about 13 hands high, short docked and the hair of the tail eat by cattle.—Also a dark bay two year old FILLEY, rather taller than the sorrel, no brand or flesh mark on either recollected. A reasonable reward will be given to have them sent home, or notice given where they are to be found.

ROBERT BARR.
Fayette, May 27, 1803.

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE,
Replevin Bonds, Blank Notes, Sheriff's Bonds, Constables' blanks, Blank Deeds, &c. &c.

ALEXR. PARKER & Co.

HAVE just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their store, (in the brick house adjoining their old stand, on the upper side, opposite the court-house) a very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CUTLERY,
HARD-WARE,
QUEENS' GLASS & CHINA WARES,

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, March 30th, 1803.

N. B. Among the above are BOULTING CLOTHS, KENYEN'S MILL SAWS, And the best country made SYTHES and SICKLES.

NOTICE.

WE will attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke county, agreeably to an act of Assembly, entitled an act for perpetuating testimony and procuring lands, on Friday, the 5th day of August next, to take depositions to establish the calls and boundaries of the following entry, "May 20th, 1780, Moses Kuykendall enters 1000 acres upon a T. W. on Licking creek, joining Gift's first survey, including a survey made for John Sovereign and his improvement;" and to do such other acts as we may deem necessary and according to law. We shall meet at the house of Martin Judy jun. near Bramblett's lick, and proceed to said improvement and other special calls in said entry.

W. SUDDUTH,
BENJN. ELY.

16th June, 1803. 3w*

POSTED by me, Saml. M'Millin, a justice of the peace for Harrison county, and in my possession, a Chestnut Sorrel Mare, three years old, fifteen hands high, no brands, has a blaze in her face; appraised to \$12.

SAMUEL M'MILLIN.
May 7th, 1803. *

TAKEN up by Benjamin Martin, one

BAY HORSE.

Four years old, 14 hands high, a small star, no brands perceivable; appraised to forty-five dollars.

JOHN LEWIS.

Jeffamine county, 30th April. *



FOR SALE,

A PART, or the whole of that valuable tract of

MILITARY LAND,

Lying three or four miles above the mouth of Kentucky river, on the Ohio, in M'Cool's bottom.—Those who wish to purchase, will apply to me in Lexington.—Prompt payments will be expected.

JAMES FISHBACK.

Bourbon County.

TAKEN up by Benjamin Hall, living on Huston, and the Limestone road, near Douglass's mill, A Bay Horse, four or five years old, this spring, about fifteen hands high, shod before, no brand perceivable; appraised to 26l.

WILLIAM CLARKSON, J. P.
March 22d, 1803.

A Copy, Teste
WILL. GARRARD jun. C. B. C.

Clarke County.

TAKEN up by William Fugate, living on the waters of Espumile creek, near Myers's mill, one flea-bitten gray MARE, twelve years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder, but not discoverable, but appears to be slightly hipshot.—Appraised to 12l.

Certified.
* D. HAMPTON, J. P.
April 5th, 1803.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING,
And MANIFESTS,
For sale at this Office.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH IN HAND.

SEITZ & JOHNSON
HAVE RECEIVED

Drab, } Superfine Cloths,
Brown, }
Blue, }
Mixed, }
White, } Cashmere,
Blue, }
Drab, }
Counterpanes,
Furniture Dimity,
Fancy cord,
Extra Silk Gloves,
3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 & 5 lb. Pins,
Corking do.
Apron Check,
Girth Webb,
Beaver Gloves,
Post Paper,
Silk Binding,
Fringe,
Cotton Socks and Stockings,
Ink Powder,
Sewing Silk,
Coat Moles,
Nuns' Thread,
Clouts and Tacks,
Fifth Hooks,
Thimbles,
Awl Blades,
Hand saw File,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Smelling Bottles,
Knitting Pins,
Gun Flints,
Tumblers,
Salt Cellars,
Large White Plates,
Blue and Green do.
Cups and Saucers,
Bowls, Mugs, and Pitchers,
Wine Glasses,
Card of elegant Pen Knives,
Ladies' Elastic Garters,
Satin Shoes,
An elegant assortment of Neck lace,
A few set of Cast Weights.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE
A very extensive, and well chosen Cargo of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD,
GLASS,
QUEENS' & CHINA
IRON MONGERY,
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY, &c.

Is expected to arrive in all next month.

Lexington, 31st May, 1803.
A large quantity of SALT
PETRE wanted, enquire as above.

FLAX & HEMP SEED.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB,
WILL purchase a quantity of FLAX and HEMP SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill near Lexington; for which the customary prices will be given in Cash and Merchandise.

BLUE AND RED DYING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he carries on the

WHEEL WRIGHT BUSINESS,
AND
BLUE DYING,

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning Wheel, and will dye, cotton, linen and wool, with warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any dye in North America—the deepest blue at four shillings and six pence per pound. My token is L. C. stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove either of the above colours will please to wash them which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

JOHN COLDWELL.
Lexington, June 7th, 1803. tf

BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deep blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.
Lexington, June 25, 1803. *2016

THE CHARACTER OF EDMUND BURKE,

By DOCTOR PARR.

THERE is, I am aware, a certain wordy speaker, who, from his readiness and fluency, and shewy exertions, has obtained amongst the multitude the character of the consummate orator. Let the admirers of this man gnash their teeth with vexation while I speak what my soul dictates, of the eloquence of Burke—of Burke by whose sweet words Athens herself would have been footed, with whole amplitude and exuberance she would have been enraptured, and on whose lips that prolific mother of genius and science would have adorned, confessed the Goddess of Persuasion.

There were some among the Romans who esteemed a certain terseness and utility of style and sentiment, provided it were labored and polished, and elegant, as truly attic; and held the more full, and grand, and commanding, and magnificent species of oratory in the highest contempt. Vain of their taste and sagacity, and insensible of the gradations, the transitions and variety of the Athenian style, such men had the audacity to condemn the harangues of Cicero himself as tumid, oriental and redundant.—Men have not been wanting with us, who have croaked the same dull note, and repeated the same lifeless criticism of the eloquence of Burke. But let these vain pretenders to Attic taste, without the robustness of mind to tolerate its beauties, learn to think more highly of our illustrious orator; let them know that to imitate Burke is to speak Athenian like and well; and when he rose to speak, there was a that even to have attained a relish for the charms is greatly to have advanced in literature.

Let me add, and it is much to the purpose, that Burke, on whatever topic he touches, in the excurive range of his allusions, appears a master of the subject; and to have acquired a deep and thorough insight into what ever is excellent in elegant art or solid science. Critics there are who wish to separate eloquence from literature, and to ascribe the power of the orator to a certain natural talent improved by habit. While we congratulate these original and unlettered speakers, let us admire in Burke a mind by nature formed for eloquence, and impregnated with every subsidiary, by studious and unwearied application. He applied himself to classic literature, because he knew from that literature the orator was furnished with his choicest ornaments, and because he felt that it silently infused the habit of speaking even English well.

Demosthenes is said to have been a reader, and even an auditor of Plato; and Cicero is confirmed in an orator; and which, in Chatham, this opinion by the choice and grandeur of his style. How deeply read is Burke; what memory from the orators and poets, so forcibly felt by every man of letters in that strong tincture of literature which pervades with essential fragrance; all his compositions. His superior genius, like that of Phidias, was no sooner exhibited than felt; but observing how much the brightest talents have been obscured by negligence, he never relaxed his ardent assiduity a moment, nor suffered the extent of his attainments to damp his appetite for more.

Few have the opportunity or the power of forming a competent opinion of a speech delivered; but of Burke's eloquence there are specimens, of which every one may judge.

Look at what he has published, the charm equally of the world at large, and of the ablest critics. Who is there among men of eloquence or learning more profoundly versed in every branch of science? Who is there that has cultivated philosophy, the parent of all that is illustrious in literature or exploit, with more felicitous success?—Who is there that can transfer so happily the result of laborious and intricate research, to the most familiar and popular topics? Who is there that possesses so extensive yet so accurate an acquaintance with every transaction present or remote? Who is there that

can deviate from his subject, for the purpose of delight, with such engaging ease, and intensely conduct his readers from the fever of reasoning to the festivity of wit? Who is there that can melt them, if the occasion require, with such refilled power, to grief and pity? Who is there that combines the charm of inimitable grace and urbanity with such magnificent and boundless exuberance? He that can do this, I affirm it again and again, has attic power, and speaks a language which, while it foothes the multitude by its sweetness, by the correctness and pregnancy, will captivate the judgment of the severest critic.

Many men, of more talent than erudition, have fancied that they could speak better than they could write; and flattered themselves with a reputation for eloquence which never stood the test of severe and critical examination. Many a speech has been received with infinite applause in the delivery, which, when handed about in the prints has appeared poor, languid, and lifeless. Lord Chatham was a great man; a most animated and terrific orator, and eminently endowed with the first qualifications of a great statesman; yet as a speaker, his fame, doubtless from the witchery of his manner, was greater than his power. Like Cromwell, he had that perspicacity of eye, which pried into the inmost recesses of the soul and detected all the thoughts and impressions, and hopes and fears of his auditors. He had that too which Cromwell had not; for Cromwell we are told was slow in the conception of his ideas while he spoke, and diffused and perplexed in the delivery. But in Chatham, when he rose to speak, there was a fervour and vehemence of imagination, a headlong torrent of words, and power of sound, which deafened, and stunned, and confounded his opponents. In the man himself, I well remember, there was a native dignity of form, which commanded reverence and faith; and, by filling his hearers with a holy awe, predisposed them to his purpose. With powers little calculated to instruct or delight, there was a vehemence of contention, and awakening energy of manner, an impassioned ardour, a confident and boastful exultation, which victory only rendered more ferocious and ungovernable. He often rose to dignity in the donation of applause; still often blazed to fierceness in the fulfilment of invectives; and sometimes, in the violence of altercation, stung with a poignancy of wit peculiarly his own. But take away these showy appendages of eloquence, which are included almost in the very name of Chatham; take away that which in the judgment of Demosthenes was the first, the second, the third qualification of an orator; and which, in Chatham, were displayed as they prevailed in the measure, and with such felicity of success; take away the imposing dignity of his presence, the strength and grandeur of his voice, the elaborate vehemence of his gesticulation, worked up, often to extravagance, and better adapted to the Drama than the Senate; take these away, and in those very speeches which were extolled by auditors as transcending far all praise, you will find nothing, scarcely, which so forcibly strikes, or sweetly foothes the ear; nothing which by its strength or clearness captivates the judgment; nothing which the intelligent reader in a cool and deliberate hour will approve; or having once read, will eagerly demand again.

Such, I confess, was the giant scale of Chatham's mind, that he might well claim, and would assuredly fill with honor, the highest station to which a subject can aspire. To his other original and illustrious qualities was added, that felicity of fortune which fills up the measure of all pre-eminent greatness. In his character as minister, such was the greatness and elevation of his spirit, like Scipio, he could revive expiring ardour, and fill men with a confidence of expectation which no mortal course of nature ever did, or under any other auspices ever ought to inspire. Those, however, who consider Chatham not as a first

but as another Demosthenes, are greatly deceived. In demosthenes, with a dignity which has scarcely been equaled, was combined a sagacity and coolness which can never be surpassed. He who aspires only to be rapid, vehement and sonorous, without descending to plain narrative, cool statement, close argument, sacrifices reason to passion, and touches on the precincts of a frantic eloquence. It was the lot of Chatham to owe whatever he possessed to a genius exercised by practice alone. The consequence was natural.—With infinite fluency and animation he infused the fate of Gallia, and while breathing consuming fire as a speaker, all the force and all the blaze of his eloquence was extinguished upon paper.

Far different Burke. To wing his flight to the sublime of eloquence, he has called in the labours of the closet. Burke would not that the fame of his powers should be circumscribed within the same poor limits that bound life; nor has he feared, most certainly he has not shunned, that solemn sentence which posterity, who "extenuate nothing nor set down ought in malice," will hereafter pronounce upon his genius.

There are many, I know, who, though well convinced that the pen is the instructor of the tongue, and perfectly able to treat any subject upon paper with infinite correctness and art, yet when drawn from the shade of studious retirement into action, are not only incapable of delivering with clearness what they have very justly conceived, but exhibit the spectacle of absolute haplessness & fatuity. But Burke, though fully satisfied that nothing contributes more to good speaking than good writing, is equally prepared for both. The same powerful mind, the same divine and inextinguishable ardour which fires him in the senate, animates him in the solitude of composition; nor need he blush to say of his speeches what Thucydides had affirmed of his elaborate history.—"I give it to the public as an everlasting possession, and not as a contentious instrument of temporary applause."

There is an unwillingness in the world to shew that the same man has excelled in various pursuits; but Burke's compositions, diversified as they are in their nature, yet each excelling in its kind, who does not read with instruction and delight?—I have hitherto surveyed the merits of the orator; let us now view him as a critic and philosopher.

Criticism, which others would have been content to study as they found it, Burke has enlarged by his discoveries, illustrated by his multifarious learning, and treated with all the graces of a style most elegant & refined, yet not polished into insipidity by two curious a care. Often has it been lamented that the language of philosophers is usually so crabbed and uncouth as to deter readers of taste from the perusal of their labours. It fell to Burke by his purity and grace to purge off this inveterate rust, and to adapt to the knottiest and the subtlest disquisitions such a flowing ease, fertility and lustre of style, as the world had never witnessed.

With such illustrious proofs of his own powers, he has at once, by his precepts and example, instructed others to excel; for whether he luxuriates in speeches replete with the choicest phraseology and happiest periods, or bends his keen and subtil intelligence, or critical disquisition, such is the felicity of his labours, that he at once quickens the sagacity of his readers, while he stores their memory and fertilizes their fancy with invigorating and varied information.

On the morals of a man most conspicuously endowed with the more amiable and the severe virtues, I hold it needless to descant. The unspotted innocence, the firm integrity of Burke, want no emblazoning; and if he is accustomed to exact a rigorous account of the moral conduct of others, it is justified in one who shuns not the most inquisitorial scrutiny into his own.

I know what unsafe and treacherous ground I tread. Objectors, I am aware, are not wanting, who will exclaim, that I have lavished praise with too prodigal a hand—that I have been hurried away by my love and admiration of the man. I care not. The tribute I have paid him is little to his deserts—and would to God, that this little had come from any one who could more suitably have expanded & adorned it! This however I deliberately and steadily affirm—that of all other men who are, or who ever have been, eminent for energy and splendor of eloquence, or for skill and grace in composition, there is not one, who, in genius and

erudition, in philanthropy or piety, or in any of the qualities of a wife and good man, surpasses Burke.

TYRANNY.

The following account of the Prigioni Pubbliche, or Great Common Prison in Venice, is given by Dr. Mosely, an English gentleman, who with some difficulty obtained permission from the Inquisitors, to visit it on the 16th of September, 1787. This "Horrid Tale," the author of which cannot be doubted, forms a striking contrast of the treatment of criminals confined in the prisons of our cities, where justice is wisely tempered with humanity, and the only end of punishment is reformation.

"I was conducted through the prison by one of its inferior dependants. We had a torch with us. We crept along narrow passages, as dark as pitch. In some of them two people could scarcely pass each other. The cells are made of masonry, the architecture of the celebrated Sansovini.

"The cells are not only dark & black as ink, but being surrounded & confined with huge walls, the smallest breath of air can scarcely find circulation in them: they are about nine feet square, on the floor, arched at the top, and between six and seven feet high in the highest part. There is to each cell a round hole of eight inches diameter, through which the prisoners' daily allowance of twelve ounces of bread and a pot of water is delivered. There is a small iron door in the cell. The furniture of the cell is a little straw and a small tub—nothing else. The straw is renewed and the tub emptied through the iron door occasionally.

"The diet is ingeniously contrived for the punishment. Animal food, or a cordial nutritious regimen in such a situation, would bring on disease, and defeat the end of this Venetian justice—Neither can the foul, if so inclined, steal away, wrapt up in slumbering delusion, or sink to rest, from the admonition of her sad existence, by the jailor's daily return.

"I saw one man who had been in a cell thirty years; two who had been twelve years; and several who had been eight or nine years in their respective cells.

"By my taper's light I could discover the prisoners' horrid countenances. They were naked. The man who had been there thirty years, in face and body was covered with long hair. He had lost the arrangement of words, and order of language. When I spoke to him he made an unintelligible noise, and like some wild animals in deserts, which have suffered by the treachery of the human race, or have an instinctive abhorrence of it, he would have fled like lightning from me if he could.

"One, whose faculties were not so obliterated, who still recollected the difference between day and night, whose eyes and ears, tho' long closed with a silent blank, still languished to perform their natural functions, implored in the most piercing manner, that I would prevail on the jailor to kill him, or give him some instrument to destroy himself. I told him I had no power to serve him in his request. He then entreated I would use my endeavors with the inquisitor to get him hanged, or drowned in the canal Orfano. But even in this I could not serve him. Death was a favor I had not interest enough to procure for him.

"This kindness of death, however, was during my stay in Venice, granted to one man, who had been "from the cheerful ways of man cut off," eighteen years.

"Before he left his dungeon, I had some conversation with him.—This was six days previous to his execution. His transport at the prospect of death was surprising. He longed for the happy moment. No faint ever exhibited more fervor on anticipating the joys of a future state, than this man did at the thoughts of being released from life, during the four days mockery of his trial.

"It is in the Canal Orfano, where vessels from Turkey and the Levant perform quarantine. This place is the watery grave of many who have committed political or personal offences against the state or senate, and many who have committed no offence at all. They are carried out of the city in the middle of the night, tied up in a sack with a large stone fastened to it, thrown into the water. Fishermen are prohibited on forfeiture of their lives, against fishing in this district. The pretence is the plague. This is the secret history of the people being lost in Venice.

"The government with age grew feeble; was afraid of the discussion of legal process, and of public executions, and navigated this rotten Beaucantaur of the Adriatic, by spies, prisons, assassination, and the Canal Orfano.

"If there be hell—the idea of which a virtuous mind can be susceptible, this is that hell! and some Italian devil was its inventor! Such a one, as he of that country, who to accomplish the eternity of the perdition of his enemy!—gilded him to disclaim his faith, to save his life, then instantly stabbed him to the heart to prevent his repentance.

"What I now unfold, in regard to the prison in Venice, is known but to few people. I have reason to believe, that no foreigner besides myself, ever

witnessed the scene I have related—the exploring of which, nearly cost me my life.

"The heat and want of air in the passages among the cells, so oppressed my strength and respiration, that I could scarcely walk or breathe when I left the prison. Sweat ran through every pore of my body. My clothes were to my coat sleeves wet through.

"I staid too long there, I went to St. Mark's as well as I could, and by the assistance of the trembling Dominico, waiting for my return, the blessed light of day, fresh air, and a few glasses of Malvaschio, I was enabled to get to my lodgings at the Scudo di Francia, on the side of the great Canal, near the Rialto, where I was for several hours extremely ill, and for several days much indisposed.

"It is not my purpose here, to enquire, whether the Venetian people are wicked, or the Venetian government wise, nor to settle the proportion of crimes and punishments in such a state as Venice. An Englishman cannot."

FROM THE BALANCE.

AGRICULTURAL.

DURING the season of summer harvest, the incessant toil of the husbandman, under the scorching heat of the sun, requires correspondent nourishment—and it has become customary, especially in this sultry and toilsome season, to make a copious use of ardent spirits.—The pernicious effects of this growing practice are very numerous; but I shall mention only one—by diminishing the strength of the laborer, it necessarily lessens the quantity of labor.

There is no real nourishment in ardent spirits; they operate merely as a stimulant, and as soon as their stimulating force is spent, correspondent languor and weakness succeed; so that the system is reduced as much below its ordinary tone, as it had been raised above it—therefore a plentiful use of spirits, however it may increase the momentary exertions of the laborer, cannot fail to unfit him for a steady and persevering course of hard labor; and it is a well established fact, that the plentiful drinker of rum, brandy or whiskey, will not, neither can perform the same quantity of labor, for a whole month, or even for a whole week together, which a man of equal strength of constitution is able to perform, who makes little or no use of spirits. Whenever a farmer hires a laborer, he may pretty certainly calculate that his labor will be in the inverse ratio to the quantity of spirits he consumes; that is, the more he drinks, the less he will do. I well remember, when half a pint of spirits a day, was thought to be a large allowance for a mower or reaper, who performed more than laborers now do with the allowance of a pint or a quart.

Distilleries were not known in the world till modern times. Sacred history informs, that the reapers of Boaz, a wealthy farmer of Palestine, made use of vinegar and water. This drink was also used by the ancient Romans and Carthaginians.

"They supported, (says a writer) the fatigues of laborious marches, in the warm climates and seasons, and under a load of arms, which in some instances weighed sixty pounds, without any other liquor to allay their thirst, than vinegar and water." A drink composed of vinegar and water sweetened with molasses and brown sugar, is cooling, nourishing and invigorating. It defends the human system, as well against putridity, as against the scorching beams of the sun; and is also very palatable to those who have been accustomed to it.

Happy would it be, if the farmer and others who pursue laborious callings, would be induced to substitute this cooling, nourishing, cheap and wholesome drink, for the "liquid fire," that is now in common use.

RESIGNATION.

A certain gentleman (who has not been long dead) was so entirely resigned to, and dependent on the will of Providence, that whatever accident happened to him, he not only said, but thought it was all for the better. He was going from Ireland to England, when stepping into the packet boat, the entering rope broke; he fell into the pinnace, and shattered his leg.—"Well," said the honest gentleman, "it is all for the better," (which was his constant expression).—His friends asked him, how he could think breaking his leg, and the loss of his voyage, which might be followed by that of a suit in chancery he was going to attend, could be for the better?—"Providence (replied he) knows best: I am still of opinion it was for the better." He was carried back—the packet boat failed, foundered in her passage, and but one man saved.

FRANKFORT, July 6.

Monday last, the anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in this place with unusual festivity and joy. The day was ushered in by a salute from the artillery, and revolutionary music. At one o'clock the citizens repaired to Lee's spring, about half a mile below town, where an elegant dinner was prepared for the occasion.—At two the company sat down to dinner—Col. THOMAS TODD, President, Col. JOHN M. SCOTT Vice-President.

A great number of ladies honored the entertainment with their presence. After dinner the Declaration of Independence was read, and an oration commemorative of the occasion, was delivered by Harry Toulmin Esq. after which the following toasts were drank, accompanied by a discharge of artillery—

1. The day we celebrate—the birth day of Liberty.

2. The United States of America, free, sovereign, and independent—as they increase in strength, may they increase in republican virtue.

3. The Constitution of the United States, may those whose duty it is to disseminate its principles never distort its meaning to answer party purposes.

4. The President of the United States "whom his country delighteth to honor."

5. James Monroe, success to his mission—may it be conducted with national dignity, and terminate in national advantage.

6. The memory of our illustrious fellow citizen Gen. George Washington, the savior of his country—a monument more durable than marble or brass, erected in the breasts of his grateful countrymen.

7. The late revolutionary army, and the memory of all those who nobly sacrificed their lives to obtain our independence.

8. The memory of Benjamin Franklin, the darling of philosophy—the pride of his country, and the admiration of the universe.

9. The militia of the United States—may their spirit, patriotism, and discipline ever supersede the necessity of a standing army.

10. Monarchy and aristocracy—may they with their friends, sink into everlasting oblivion.

11. Freedom of speech and of the press—may they neither be fettered by power, nor degraded by licentiousness.

12. The Sun of Liberty—may it never cease to shed its cheering beams and genial influence, to warm the hearts and enlighten the minds of freemen.

13. The spirit of representative democracy—may it be preserved in all its purity, and cherished with enthusiastic ardor by every freeman.

14. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce, the genuine sources of independence and prosperity—may they continue to increase and flourish in our infant country.

15. The state of Kentucky—as unanimous in her approbation of the pacific measures of the administration as to defend her rights, by an appeal to arms, should the government direct it.

16. The fair daughters of Columbia—may their smiles excite to deeds of worth, and their virtues reward them.

17. Western America—one in principle and interest with the rest of the Union.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President—Major General Charles Scott, our worthy fellow citizen.

By other Citizens—May the heart of man be the altar of Freedom, and the whole world her temple.

James A. Bayard—thanks for the offer of the innumerable legions of Delaware, to assist in asserting our right to the Mississippi.

John Graham, our friend and countryman at the court of Spain.

After the toasts were drank, the company returned to town, happy in again having an opportunity of celebrating the birth day of Liberty, and evincing to the world the harmony and good order that pervades a mixed company of true republicans, on such an occasion. Throughout the whole day, every breast appeared to beat high for liberty, and seemed to express a determination to support the honor and dignity of the nation and government.

The evening was concluded with a ball, at which the smiles and virtues of the fair, and the decorum and valor of the youth seemed to preside.

The anniversary of Independence was celebrated by the neighboring citizens, at the house of Major Brock, forks of Elkhorn, on Monday last.—The day was spent with great hilarity and good humor, and after dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The day we celebrate—long may it be remembered, and may the spark of '76, this day blaze with unextinguishable ardour, throughout the regions of the earth.

2. The President of the United States—may he continue to deserve the approbation of a Republican people.

3. The Republican officers of government—long may their actions correspond with the Jeffersonian administration.

4. The individual states—may they be vigilant to prevent partyism from corroding the chain that binds the union.

5. The state governments—may each be considered as a prop to the general government, and each be supported by a Republican representation.

6. The workers of aristocratical factions—may they perish in their own machinations, and their successors be banished from the sun-shine of Liberty.

7. The American martyrs in the contest with Great Britain—may they live in our remembrance, and their principles be cherished by their posterity.

8. Agriculture—may it flourish and may farmers feel their independence, and learn to estimate their own labors.

9. Commerce—may it extend to all nations who will to trade on terms of reciprocity.

10. The navigation of the Mississippi—may this inestimable right be secured to Western America by the embassy of Mr. Monroe.

11. The ensuing election for congress and state—may suffrages be given from principle, and our representatives never betray our confidence.

12. Kentucky manufactures—may they increase and prosper, and meet with aid from citizens in general.

13. Public seminaries—may they increase in number, and liberally impart knowledge to the world.

14. An American militia—our pride in war, and security in peace.

15. Our absent friends—may we cherish their virtues.

16. The state of Kentucky—may the flourish in republicanism, or perish with its extinguishment.

17. The American Fair—may each assist in transmitting to posterity the love of liberty.

A shocking murder was committed on Monday last, a few miles from Shelbyville, on the body of a young woman of the name of Bean, by a negro fellow belonging to Mr. Stephen Smith, of Shelby county. The unfortunate girl was returning early in the morning to her father's, from a neighbour's house, where she had staid all night, when she was met by the unfeeling monster, who speedily put an end to her existence.—Her cries were heard by some persons at work in a cornfield near the spot, who we are sorry to learn, were not sufficiently alarmed, instantly to desist from their labor and to fly to her assistance, until roused by the noise of a number of hogs contending for the carcase. The feelings of her unhappy parents must be excruciating indeed, and will, doubtless, draw a tear from the eye of humanity. But if it were possible in such a state to receive consolation, it must afford them some to hear that the unprincipled villain is in custody, and likely to meet the punishment due to his atrocious crime.—We understand, he was immediately apprehended, confessed the fact, and is lodged in Shelby jail. Revenge for some offence given him by her father, is the cause he assigns for committing the murder.

Palladium.



CHEAP HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to his Customers for their former patronage; and informs them that from their encouragement, and the large supply of FURS, he has just received, he is enabled to sell HATS at a more reduced price than any heretofore sold in the state of Kentucky. There will be a general assortment of CASTORS and BEAVERS kept up; together with every other kind of HATS.

JOHN LOWREY,

Main Cross Street,

Lexington.

N. B. A Quantity of BEAVER FUR For Sale.

July 11, 1803.

LEWIS SANDERS & CO.

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a fresh assortment of elegant and fashionable

FANCY GOODS.

A general assortment of

Hardware, Iron-mongery, &c. China Tea sets complete, and other China wares. Glafs and Queens' Ware. A good assortment of Groceries, Madeira and Sherry Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Acid, best Spanish Indigo and other dye stuffs. Shad, Mackarel, and Herrings. Wool and Cotton Cards. White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Whiting and Chalk, Prussian Blue, Patent Yellow.

95

JUST PUBLISHED,

By JAMES M. BRADFORD, And for sale at this Office,

Price—50 cents.

A REPORT OF THE CASE,

NICHOLDS, &c. against WELLS. Being the case of the County Court Pre-emptors.

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING employed a Book BINDER, who has been regularly bred to the business in Philadelphia, any orders for RECORD, ACCOUNT, or any other BLANK BOOKS, will be thankfully received and punctually executed. I have on hand, and shall constantly keep, a supply of BLANK BOOKS. Old Books re-bound in the neatest and best manner.

DANL. BRADFORD.

Gazette Office, } Lexington.



LEXINGTON, JULY 12.

"Conjugal love invigorates the mind."

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Blythe, Mr. WILLIAM TODD, of this town, to Miss E. LIZABETH LE GRAND, of the neighborhood.

DIED, on Sunday night last, SAMUEL P. WALLACE, infant son of THOMAS WALLACE Esq. of this town.

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from New-Orleans, we are informed, that the company in which he came, consisting of 26 men, were attacked by a party of robbers, 15 in number, well armed, about 35 miles on this side of Bayou-Pierre. The attack was made about day light--the robbers discharged near 20 guns without touching a man, and rushed into the camp. The company all left the ground, some without their saddlebags or clothing, which were taken off by the villains. The loss sustained is computed at between 4 & 5000 dollars. Next morning the company pursued the robbers, and overtook them in about 15 miles--they immediately prepared for battle, but the resolution displayed on the part of the robbers, and the company having only two or three guns, all in bad order, induced them to retreat.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.
From Port-Republican.

Capt. Burbank, of the brig Lovely Lass, arrived at New-York, has communicated the following intelligence:-- That he failed from Port-Republican on the 7th inst. a few days previous to which the brigand troops to the number between 3 & 400, (as was reported) marched from Leogane and encamped on the plains within 6 miles of the town. That a number of French troops, in which were included the marines of the ships of war in port, were sent out to engage them, and that a partial battle had been fought, in which the French gained no superiority. The blacks still held their ground, and the issue was undecided when Capt. B. failed. The Americans in the town were stationed in the fort. There were at Port-Republican, four ships of the line and six frigates, and a number of frigates cruising in the Bight, which prevented the brigand barges from coming out. About 1000 troops arrived during his stay there, in detached transports from France. Capt. B. also states, that 25 of the French inferior officers deserted in one night, and joined the blacks.

Three American schooners (whale fishermen) belonging to Nantucket, one of which was commanded by Capt. David Folger, have been taken by the French national schooner Telegraphe, off Aux-Cayes, carried into Jacmel and condemned. The crews were put into jail at the latter place, where six of them had died. This intelligence Capt. Burbank received from Capt. Folger, who came to Port-Republican, with an appeal to the superior court at that place, but which functioned the decree of the court at Jacmel. The plea for condemnation was for trading with the brigands.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

Cape Francois, June 6, 1803.
"A French Frigate, which passed this port yesterday, bound to Port-au-Prince, coming from Brest in 26 days passage, announces to us the continuation of peace, brings 350 troops, and 1,300,000 francs, and confirms the favorable disposition of France towards her colonies."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, dated 29th May, to his friend in this city.

"Of late we have received no alarm from the brigands, and we anticipate shortly the hour of peace. One circumstance to establish this expectation, with 'confirmation strong' is a commercial treaty lately formed between government and a large body of brigands. They come in daily with large supplies of produce, and return to the mountains unmolested. All the ships of war have failed from hence for France."

WAGGON MAKERS.

I WANT immediately, a number of JOURNEYMEN WAGGON MAKERS,

Who are good workmen; to such I will give constant employ, and good wages. Also three or four APPRENTICES.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.
July 11th, 1803.

FOR SALE,
MY TWO STORY
BRICK HOUSE,

ON Mulberry street, in Lexington; together with five acres of LAND, on which is a Brick-Yard and Apple Orchard. Also, three OUT LOTS, of five acres each. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

GEORGE LEIBY.
Lexington, July 11, 1803.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Fayette county, made at their last June term, in a suit wherein Innis B. Brent and Thomas Love are complainants, and Willson Hunt and others are defendants--will be sold for ready money, at Poltletwait's tavern, in Lexington, on the third day of August next,

TWO UNIMPROVED IN LOTS,
Situated in the said town, on Mill street, opposite to the lots of Henry Clay and Thomas Hart jun. The state of the title will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES MORRISON,
WILLIAM LEAVY,
JOHN W. HUNT,
11th July, 1803.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURER.

RETURNS his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general that he continues to carry on the above business next door to Mr. Boggs's, opposite Capt. Marshall's tavern, Main street. He has just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of first quality imported Boot Legs and English Ben Soals. Any gentleman may be furnished with Boots or Shoes, done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by applying as above.

Lexington, July 8, 1803.

FOR SALE

200 Acres of Land, a good Fulling Mill, with all its utensils on Howard's creek, Clarke county. Also, a first rate Seat for a Merchant Mill, with the Dam and Race and a place for the Mill all ready, and plenty of Stone on the spot for building. A good Dwelling House, and Still House, and other improvements. Excellent Springs that never fail. There is 21 feet fall can be had, and plenty of water in the season for two pair of stones. It is within two miles of Boonsborough, and the same of Combs's ware-house, and good waggon roads to each. Some indulgence can be given the purchaser, and part property taken. A general warranty deed will be given, and further particulars made known by the subscriber, living on the place.

WM. TAYLOR.

N. B. The Fulling Business will still be carried on as usual.

LEXINGTON, July 11th, 1803.

PROPOSALS

Br JACOB E. LERRE,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
AN APPEAL
To all that doubt or disbelieve the Truths of the Gospel,
Whether they be
Deists, Arians, Socinians, or Nomin-
inal Christians.
In which
The true Grounds and Reasons of the
whole Christian Faith and Life,
are plainly and fully de-
monstrated.

By ***** A. M.

The Third Edition.

THE Editor has declined giving the Author's name, for the same reason as that given by John Payne, who, speaking of our Author in the Preface of a Book he had translated from the Latin, says--

"As the fittest key to unlock the treasures of this Heavenly Book, and lay them open to common use, it may be necessary to shew, in general, the Ground and Nature of CHRISTIAN REDEMPTION; and it can scarcely be done with more power of conviction, than in the following extracts, from the writings of a great divine, whose name is not mentioned, because names have been known to endear error, and to keep the eyes shut, from the sight of truth."

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will contain upwards of 100 pages, large Duodecimo; printed on a Type of which this is a specimen, and on good paper.
II. The price to subscribers will be Fifty Cents, each copy--One moiety at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on the delivery of the work.
III. It shall be put to Press as soon as 250 Copies are subscribed for, and finished without delay.
IV. Subscribers' names shall be added as Patrons of the work.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 24th, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Proposals will be received at Vincennes, by the Governor of the Indiana Territory, until the 30th day of September next ensuing, for Leasing, for the term of Four Years, commencing on the 1st day of December 1803, the SALT SPRINGS near the Wabash, lately ceded by the Indians to the United States.

The following conditions will be required on the part of the United States. Viz.

I. No rent shall be demanded for the first year of the lease; but the lessees shall pay to the United States, one thousand bushels, equal to fifty thousand pounds merchantable salt, for the annual rent of each succeeding year: the salt to be delivered at the works, in such quantities, and at such time and times within the year, as shall be fixed by the terms of the lease.

II. The lessees shall establish, within the first year, kettles, for the purpose of making salt of the aggregate contents of at least eight thousand gallons; and they shall, within the second year, increase the quantity to fifteen thousand gallons, and during the remainder of the lease, keep up and employ kettles of the said aggregate contents of fifteen thousand gallons: the kettles remaining on hand at the expiration of the lease, to be valued and paid for to the lessees, if the lease shall not be renewed.

III. The lessees shall be bound, annually, and each year after the end of the first year, to manufacture at least the quantity of salt which shall be agreed on by the terms of the lease; and to sell the whole quantity which, during the four years of their lease, they shall manufacture, at a price not greater than that fixed by the said terms: and in order to prevent any combination or evasion, the United States reserve to themselves the right of purchasing the whole at that price.

IV. For the purpose of assisting the lessees in the purchase of kettles, and erection of the works, the United States shall advance two thousand five hundred dollars; to be repaid at the end of the lease, with interest, at the rate of six per cent. a year, from the expiration of the first year of the lease.

V. The lessees shall give bond, with approved security, for the fulfilment of the agreement, and for the re-payment of the money.

The persons who intend to lease, will state in the proposals, the quantity of salt which they will agree to make annually, and the price at which they will engage to sell the same: it being intended, the other terms being equal, and the security indisputable, to lease the spring to those who shall engage to sell the greatest quantity of salt at the lowest price.

Should any persons, otherwise desirous to lease, think the quantity of kettles, as stated in the second article, to be greater than they can establish; they may, in their proposals, state the quantity, expressed in gallons, of the contents, which they would agree to establish and keep up.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

Robert Barr, complainant,
Against
Montgomery Bell & Daniel M'Vicar, def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Montgomery Bell having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of the order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that it be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house.

A Copy, Teste

THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

Robert Fryer, complainant,

Against

Robert Ayler, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear on the third day of the next term and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that a copy be published, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house.

A Copy, Teste

THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit Court.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

Thomas Bodley, complainant,

Against

Samuel Byers, and the children of John Byers, heirs and legatees of Joseph Byers, dec. and John Parker and Robert Todd, execut'rs, Elizabeth Parker, widow, Mary Parker, James Parker, Elizabeth Parker, Robert Parker, John Todd Parker, and Andrew William Porter Parker, heirs and legatees of Robert Parker, dec. (all of said heirs being infants under the age of 21 years, by Archd. M'Ilvain sen. their guardian,) and John Maxwell, John M'Dowell, Robert Megowan, Henry Marshall and Robert Patterson, trustees for the Lexington Presbyterian Congregation.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Samuel Byers and the children of John Byers having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that a copy of this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington.

A Copy, Teste

THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

Robert Johnson, Complainant,

Against

Francis Boykin, George Langfort, William Miller, David Barrow, Thomas Jourdan, Robert Jourdan, Francis Marshall Boykin, and Boykin, heirs and representatives of John Lawrence, deceased, and Josiah Barker, administrator of William Davis, deceased.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law, another posted at the door of the court-house for Fayette county, and that it be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Lexington.

A Copy, Teste

THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

BOURBON CIRCUIT.

MAY TERM, 1803.

John Todd, Complainant,

Against

John Edwards, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to the act of assembly, and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on motion of complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the 30th day of the next November term, and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this State for eight weeks successively, another copy posted at the door of the court-house, and at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy,

THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, K. on the 1st July, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A

John Arthur Rob. Alexander 2

Richard Ashton Col. Anderson

Samuel Ayres 2 Hugh Andrews

David Allen Anne Atkins

William Allen

B

J. Bartholemew Col. Bowman

Saml. Beeler Sarah Brown

James Beeler James Burnett

Reubin Bullard David Brown

Joseph Beatty James Bates

Saml. Blair 2 Geo. Barnett

Benj. Berry James Barrett

Rev. G. Baxter Jos. Blackwood

Ely Brent John Barkley

Jas. Bullock 2 Edm. Bullock

Len. K. Bradley Saml. Boone

J. Berthoud Jacob Bowler.

C

John Crawford Thomas Clark

John Canon jun. Joseph Craig

John Countz Silas Clark

Thos. Cavins Wm. Christian

Whit. Craig Joseph Clark

John Cochran John Carter

Chrs. Cooper Lucy Coleman

Eld. Jos. Creath John Cooper

Hugh Caldwell John Crois

W. Cunningham Robert Crouch

Jas. Cheetham Jos. Coulter

James Cord 2 Cynth. Cummons

D

Dr. Duhamel Thadeus Dulin 2

Henry Didier jr. Wm. Devanport

William Dawson Wm. Dunlap

J. H. Daveiss Wm. Distance

Saml. Douthitt Patt. Donnagan

E

Benj. Ellis William Essex

Mordacai Evans Thos. Eastin.

Prefley Edwards

F

Aclz. Frazier William Ford

Polly Franklin Edmond Fair

Jos. Fuqua Jno. Flemming

John Fowler 3 Peter Frank.

G

John Gardner Danl. Gordon 3

Ab. Gallatin 2 Mrs. Green.

H

Joseph Hall 2 Daviss Hardin

Eliz. Higbee Richd. Hiter 2

Ben. Henderson Holmes & Co.

Benj. Howard William Hays

Martin Hardin 2 G. W. & J. Hopkins

Jos. Hawkins Richard Hart

George Hunt John Harrison

Eoyd Holmes John P. Hankie

Mary Hulton Thos. Hampton

Ch. Hamilton John Hawkins

William Hart Abrah. Howler

Will. Hunter 2 Mar. Hogland.

J

Jas. B. January Peter January jr.

Ephraim January Joseph Jones.

K

Charles Kilgore Edward Karrick

James Kennedy Matthew Kenny

L

Saml Laird Edward Little

John Lowrey John Lokin

Robert Looney Mary Laird

John Lyle Will. Lotspick.

Afa K. Lewis

M

Wm. M'Kendree H. Markwart

William Murray Willis Morgan

John Mafon Isaac M'Isaac

John M'Kee Edw. M'Guire

Edw. Martin 2 Will. Morton

David Meade Will. Montune

David Martin J. Marh or

James M'Dowell Mr. M'Bean

Francis Moore John Madchel

Arch. M'Ilvain John M'Intyre

A. M'Gregor 2 Rufus Minor

Henry Marshall John M'Dowell

N

Robert Gobles James Nolen.

William Nash

O

Francis Otwell 2 John Overton

Geo. H. Offett John P. Oldham

Henry Origies

P

James Payne James Power

Col. Patterson Henry Payne

Benj. Price Rachel Pickett.

John, James, and

Tim. Parriss

R

David Reid 2 Mary Roberts

Dr. F. Ridgeley Jacob Ryman

Ann Russell Thos. Roberts

Mar. Richardson Jourden Ricafon

John Rogers Monsieur Robert

James Rollins James Russell

John Reed Saml. Reed

S

Isaac Smith 2 Wm. Slot

Saml. Smith 2 Danl. Starke jun.

Kitty Simpson Rev. Robt. Stubb

John Stephen Rich. Steele sen.

John South S. Shackelford

George Smart Barnabas Small

Wm. Shrieve John Spangler 2

Cath. Staley John Small

Wm. Stiles George Svery 2

John Sampson Wm. Sanderfon

Wm. Steward Lucas Sullivan

T

Robert Taylor W. Todd

James Tuttle Geo. Tegarden

Ezek. Thruston Wm. Thompson

B. Thruston John Thompson

Anne Triplett

V

Robt. Valentine William Violet

George Veshon

W

Alex. Wright Mr. Webb

J. P. Wagon James Wafon

Jas. Williamson Jesse D. Winn

W. Whitefield Dr. Jno. Watkins

Geo. Walker Wm. Wallace

Jas. Wickerson Dr. Wm. Watts

J. Washington Barnabas Wing 2

Mr. Wilkenfon Thomas Warren

Catharine Wood

Y



ORIGINAL.

RELIGION.

OH blest Religion! heavenly fair!
Thy kind, thy healing power
Can sweeten pain, alleviate care,
And gild each gloomy hour.

When dismal thoughts and boding
fears,
The trembling heart invade:
And all the face of nature wears
An universal shade:—

Thy sacred dictates can alluage
The tempest of the soul;
And ev'ry fear shall lose its rage
At thy divine controul.

Through life's bewilder'd darksome
way,
Thy hand unerring leads;
And o'er the path thy heavenly ray
A cheering lustre sheds.

When feeble reason tir'd and blind,
Sinks hopeless and afraid;
Thou, blest supporter of the mind!
How pow'rful is thy aid!

O! let my heart confess thy power,
And find thy sweet relief;
To brighten ev'ry gloomy hour,
And soften ev'ry grief.

SONG FOR THE GENTLEMEN.
Being a Parody on "THE MAID WITH
ELBOWS BARE."

The Beau with Breeches High.

LET tasteless females chaunt their lays,
To please old Fashion's swains so shy;
The talk remains for me, to praise
The present beau with breeches high.

His dimpled cheek, his night-grown hair,
His tawny lips, his roving eye,
Such charms I prize, I do declare,
But not so much as breeches high.

With waistcoat short—few girls might
see;
Something 'twould make their pulses
But first-rate ladies bend the knee,
Before the beau with breeches high.

Some fellows shew the haunches shape—
A fashion too, you can't deny;
But huge cravats conceal the nape
Of ev'ry beau with breeches high.

Let him, in that gay spencer robe,
Which hue resembles nether sky,
Reflect, a heart he ne'er will probe,
Unless he keeps his breeches high.

When winter storms are drear and cold,
And snow and rain from mountains
fly;
When velvets and cloaks the limbs enfold,
Still struts my beau with breeches high.

When summer's scorching heats prevail,
And sweat thro' ev'ry pore doth fry,
Still, still my beau will never fail,
To strut with graceful breeches high.

In winter, summer, fall or spring—
In weather either wet or dry—
In day or night—the charms I sing,
Of my sweet beau with breeches high.

DIVERSITY.

A YOUNG man was recommended to
Bishop Burnet for ordination. As his
Lordship flattered a little, he desired his
chaplain to examine the candidate. The
first question propounded was "Why did
Balaam's ass speak?" Because his master
had an impediment in his speech, answered
the young man, which put an immediate
end to the examination.

A creditor, who had long been seek-
ing in vain for an interview with a
debtor, at length lately met him in
Park Lane. The former who was
on horse-back, reproached the lat-
ter with his want of principle; but
he told him, without the smallest
embarrassment, that he was then on
his way to his house, in order to set-
tle with him. The other turned his
horse's head immediately to accom-
pany him: upon which the debtor,
walking by his side admired the beau-
ty of the horse, and asked his credit-
or would he sell him. "Yes, for
ready money," was the reply. Oh! I
want him for my wife, and the mo-
ney will be paid on the nail; but can
he trot? I wish you would put him
out a little. The horse was accord-
ingly put into a smart trot, and no
sooner was at a distance from the
debtor, than the latter slipped down
one of the streets, on the side of the
lane, and made his escape.

ON GAMING.

To how many bad passions, to how man-
y base arts, does it give rise? what vi-
olent agitations of the mind, sometimes
bursting into rage and frenzy, does it oc-
casion? What a shameful traffic of gain

does it form among persons, whom
their rank in life, and their connection in
society, ought to have raised above the
thoughts of enriching themselves by such
dishonourable means? How many friend-
ships has it broken? How many families
has it ruined? In what deadly catastro-
phes has it often terminated! The game-
ster lies down at the fatal table with en-
ergetic spirits and mighty hopes—behold
him when he rises—a wreck, haggard
and forlorn, cursing his fate, and, from
despair of retrieving his ruined fortunes,
driven perhaps to entertain the horrid
thought of ending his own existence!

Fayette County, Kentucky.

At a meeting of the board of Commis-
sioners appointed to perpetuate testimony,
on the 29th day of March 1803,

RESOLVED, That the stated meetings of
the board shall be on the first Monday in ev-
ery month, commencing on the first Monday in
Monday in May, and ending in October; and
that they will adjourn from day to day at each
meeting, until the business before them is fi-
nished—and that notice thereof be given in the
public News-Paper.

Teste LEVI TODD, C.B.C.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the first Tuesday in
August next, I shall meet with the
commissioners appointed by the
county court of Bourbon, under the
act of assembly entitled, "An act
to reduce into one the several acts
to ascertain the boundaries of, and
for processioning lands," at the dwel-
ling house of Aaron Forman, on the
waters of Stoner in Bourbon coun-
ty, and from thence proceed to a
spring, rising at the root of an elm
tree, called for in the following en-
try, to wit—"Peter Casey enters
2000 acres upon a treasury warrant
about two miles East of Gift's creek,
a branch of the main fork of Stoner's
fork of Licking creek, to in-
clude two cabins and a spring, ri-
sing at the root of an elm tree, said
cabins built by David Williams,"
then and there to take the deposi-
tion of sundry witnesses to perpetu-
ate the improvements and special
calls contained in said entry; and in
case the business cannot be finished
on that day, to continue from day to
day until completed, and to do such
other acts as may be deemed necessary
and in conformity to the said re-
cited act.

PETER CASEY.

June 24th, 1803. 3

BOURBON CIRCUIT,

May Term, 1803.

William Tilley and Rachel
his wife, John Smith and
Ruth his wife, Elijah Hop-
per and Catharine his wife,
Joshua Hall and Mary his
wife, & John Baseman, an
infant under the age of
twenty-one years, by the
said Joshua Hall, his next
friend, the said Rachel,
Ruth, Catharine, Mary, &
John being some of the
heirs and distributees of
John Baseman, deceased,
Complainants.

John Cockey Owings, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his ap-
pearance herein agreeably to the act of assem-
bly, and rules of this court—and it appearing
to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not
an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the
motion of the complainants by their counsel,
it is ordered, that the said defendant do ap-
pear here on the third day of their next Novem-
ber term, & answer the complainant's bill, that
copy of this order be inserted eight weeks,
successively, in some one of the Gazettes of this
state; another copy posted at the door of the
court house, in Paris, and at the front door of
the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some
Sunday immediately after divine service.

[A copy] THO. ARNOLD, C.B.C.

BOURBON CIRCUIT.

MAY TERM, 1803.

David Williamson, Complainant,

Against

John Edwards, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered
his appearance herein agreeably
to the act of Assembly and rules of
this court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court that he is
not an inhabitant of this common-
wealth, on the motion of the complain-
ant by his counsel, it is ordered that
he do appear here on third day of
the next November term, and an-
swer the complainant's bill; that a
copy of this order be inserted eight
weeks successively in some one of
the Gazettes of this state, that an-
other copy be posted at the court-house
door in Paris, and at the front door
of the Presbyterian meeting-house
in Paris some Sunday immediately
after divine service.

A copy, Teste,

THO. ARNOLD, C. B. C. C.

TAKEN up by Daniel Wood, living
on Two mile creek, in Clark county, one
black HORSE, about fifteen hands
high, a star in his forehead—tho' be-
cause his hind feet white, about five
years old. Appraised to 25l.

Certified,

A. EUBANK, J. P.

October 7, 1803.

A LETTER,

Defending the important doctrine of the
TRINITY,
For sale at this Office.

PROPOSALS, By JAMES M. BRADFORD, For Publishing by Subscription, NOTES ON THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI; WITH NINE PLATES

Laying down the most difficult passa-
ges in the River.

TAKEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS
AND OBSERVATION;

And corrected after several voyages,
in all stages of the water.

TO BE PUT TO PRESS AS SOON AS 200
COPIES ARE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

THE Editor thinks it useless to
say any thing in praise of this work
—The circumstance of its being the
labor of a Gentleman of Observa-
tion, and Corrected after Several
Voyages down the River, when the
Water was High, and when Low,
speaks more loudly in recommenda-
tion of it, than any thing that can
here be said in its favor.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on a good type,
and such paper as our country af-
fords; and will contain from 60 to
100 pages, medium duodecimo,
fitted in blue paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be
Thirty-Seven and an Half Cents
—Twenty-Five Cents to be paid
at the time of subscribing, and the
balance on the delivery of the
work.

III. No person will be considered a
subscriber, who does not advance
the first payment of his subscrip-
tion.

IV. Any person procuring Ten sub-
scribers, and being accountable for
the money, shall have One gratis.

* * * Subscriptions received by the
Editor, at the office of the Guardian,
Frankfort.—By Daniel Bradford,
Lexington, and by the different Post-
Masters, throughout the state.

Bourbon Circuit—May Term, 1803.

Thomas Starke, Complainant,

Against

Robert Price, Robert Mosby and

Robert Parberry, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Price and Par-
berry not having entered their ap-
pearance herein agreeably to the
act of Assembly and rules of this
court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court that they are not
inhabitants of this commonwealth,
on the motion of the complain-
ant, by his counsel, it is ordered
that they do appear here on the third
day of the next November term, and
answer the complainant's bill, that
a copy of this order be inserted in
some one of the Gazettes of this
state, for eight weeks successively,
another copy posted at the front
door of the court-house, and publish-
ed at the front door of the Presby-
terian meeting house in Paris, some
Sunday immediately after divine
service.

A copy,

* THO. ARNOLD, C.B.C.

TAKEN up by Griffin Pond Gar-
rard county, Back creek, a SOR-
REL MARE, mixed with white
hairs, eight or nine years old, four-
teen hands one inch high, a small
blaze in her face, some saddle spots,
a large scar on the off side, her near
hind foot white, no brand perceiva-
ble; appraised to £10, April 23,
1803.

A true copy,

* EDM. TERRILL, J. P.

TAKEN up by Michael Litton
on Hinkston, near Fearn's mill,
Bourbon county, a very old BAY
MARE, the left eye blind, some
white in her face, right hind foot
white, fourteen hands high; apprai-
sed to 10 dollars.

ALSO a BAY HORSE, five or
six years old, fourteen and a half
hands high, some white hairs in his
mane; appraised to £21.

ALSO a SORREL HORSE
COLT, one year old, blaze face,
right hind foot white; appraised to
15 dollars.

The above strays posted before me
agreeably to law.

SAMUEL DONNELL.

June 23d, 1803.

A large quantity of
WRITING PAPER,
Of the first quality, just received,
and for sale by the Ream, for CASH
only, at the office of the KENTUCKY
GAZETTE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned
from trading for a note given by me to
Robert Pherfon, for thirty-four dollars,
bearing date June 14, 1803, payable in
three months from the date, as I shall
not pay the same unless compelled by
law.

JOHN WILSON,

June 21, 1803. *2w

WILLIAM WEST,

Has received, and is now opening for
sale, in the store formerly occu-
pied by Mr. Robt. Barr, a
well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods and Stationary,
Gloves and Queen's ware,
Iron Mongery and Hard Ware.
A handsome assortment of Saddlery.

In his assortment of Merchandize,
are the following articles, viz.

Imperial,
Young Hyson,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin and
Boba

Teas, Fresh.

French Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits & Acid,
Madeira,
Sherry, and
Old Teneiffe

Wines.

Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raisins,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Allspice,
Mustard,
Mace and Cloves,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Allum,
Indigo,
Madder and Logwood.

FISH,

Salmon, Shad, and Herrings.

Anvils, Vices, Steel, Bell-mettle, Skil-

lets, Spades and Shovels,

Tow, Cotton and Wool Cards

Gun Locks and Cutting Knives,

English and Dutch Scythes,

Brushes of various kinds,

Nankeens,

Men's Black and White Silk Stockings,

Women's Silk do.

Large and Elegant White Cotton

Counterpanes,

With many articles not here enumerated.

They have been selected with care,
and will be sold on as low terms as any
in this town, for Cash, Whiskey, Hemp,
Country made Linen, or such articles of
Produce as may suit him.

The subscriber to enable him to sell
cheap, has determined not to give credit
on any terms.

P. S. A few pieces of the best London
Superfine Cloths.

Also For Sale for Cash or Barter,

(By Wholesale.)

A quantity of MERCHANDIZE,

consisting chiefly of the following arti-
cles.

Fine, Tamboured, Figured & Book

Muslins, Ginghams, an elegant as-
sortment of Buttons, Muffs, Furr

Trimnings, a few pieces Fine Cloth,

Casimeres & Swansdown—Mersail-

les Jacketing, Womens' and Child-

rens' Hats, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WEST.

United States—

Kentucky District sd.

March Term, 1803.

Upon an informa-

tion for the seizure

of a bill.

ON motion of the Attorney of

the United States, and it appearing

to the Court by the Marshal's return,

that the defendant is not an inhabit-

ant of this District; it is therefore

ordered, that the said defendant do

appear here on the first day of the

next July Term, and answer to the

information filed herein, otherwise

on proof being made to the Court of

the due publication of this order, a

writ of enquiry shall be awarded

to the plaintiffs &c.—and that a co-
py of this order be inserted in the
Kentucky Gazette for twelve weeks
successively.

A copy. Teste

THOS. TUNSTALL, C.B.C.D.C.

BLANK BOOKS

Any description may be had at

this Office.—Also, old books re-
bound, on the shortest notice.

BOURBON CIRCUIT.

May Term 1803.

George Trotter and Alex- } Complain-

ander Scott, } ants.

Against

John Edwards, William

Scott, David William-

son, Haden Edwards,

David S. Brodrick, Ala

Bath, and William

Lanme. } Def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants John Edwards and
David Williamson, not having entered
their appearance herein agreeably to the
act of assembly and rules of this court,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of
the court that they are not inhabitants
of this commonwealth—on the motion of
the complainants by their counsel, it is
ordered that they do appear here on the
third day of their next November term,
and answer the complainants' bill; that
a copy of this order be inserted in some
one of the Gazettes of this state for
eight weeks successively, another copy
posted at the front door of the court
house, and published at the front door
of the Presbyterian meeting house, in
Paris, some Sunday immediately after
divine service.

A copy.

THO. ARNOLD C.B.C.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received a handsome
additional assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Which will be sold unusually low for
CASH. They keep a constant sup-
ply of

Bar Iron,

Steel,

Cut and Hammered Nails,

Sprigs,

Mann's Lick Salt, &c. &c. &c.

MACCOUN & TILFORD.

Lexington, April 12th, 1803.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on
Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road
crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe;
this tract contains about three hundred
acres of rich bottom, the remainder is
well timbered; has on it a good mill
seat, and is an excellent stand for a pub-
lic house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover
Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of
the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good
neighborhood, about three miles from
Dunham's Town, seven from Williams-
burg, and eleven to twelve from the O-
hio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush
creek, a few miles from New Market,
N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek,
Kentucky, part of two tracts, contain-
ing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented
for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky,
part of a tract of eight thousand acres,
surveyed and patented for Richard Chin-
nevorh.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Ken-
tucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and
patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky,
surveyed and patented for Moody and
M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the wa-
ters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentu-
cky, about four miles from Louisville, 40
acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Ken-
tucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn,
about six miles from Frankfort; on this
tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in
the town of Paris, on Main street, and
adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot
in this place.

The above described property will be
sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBAC-
CO, or on giving bond with good securi-
ty, a considerable credit may be had.—
For further particulars enquire of the
subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Kentucky,
January 14th, 1803.

THE AUTHOR of the KENTUC-
KY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, pre-
sents his most grateful acknowledg-
ments to his friends and the public in
general, for the notice which they have
been pleased to take of his humble at-
tempt to facilitate the grammatical in-
struction of youth, and hopes for a con-
tinuance of their patronage to a second
edition, which he has just published with
considerable improvements, in conformi-
ty to the original plan.

Those who wish to procure co-
pies of the new edition, may be supplied
at this Office, at Mr. Leavy's, and Mr.
Jordan's stores in Lexington.

NOTICE TO SURVEYORS.

THE principal surveyors in this
commonwealth as well those who
have been as those who are now in
office, and have not settled one sixth
part of the fees they have received,
with the Transylvania Seminary or
Transylvania University, are hereby
requested to forward to the subscri-
ber, such sums as they may have in
their hands respectively, due to the
University, without delay, and there-
by prevent the painful alternative of
giving notice, and moving against
them. The law requires that state-
ments be made on oath.

SAML. BLAIR, T. T. U.

Lexington, June 3, 1803.

M A P S

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

For Sale at this Office.

The Matchless History of

JOSEPH & HIS BRETHREN,